

GOLOVACHOV, I.I.

Improvements for the vibration knot catcher.

Bum.prom. 28 no.11:29 # '53.

(MIRA 6:11)

(Wood-pulp industry)

SOLOVANOY, I.I.

Ensuring a constant feeding of sorted woodpulp. Dom.prom. 35 no.11:  
25-26 N 160. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Nauchal'nik tsellyuloznogo zavoda Uglegorskogo kombinata.  
(Ulegorsk-Woodpulp)

BADALOV, S.T.; GOLOVANOV, I.M.

Peculiarities of the growth of crystals of supergene galena. Dokl.  
AN Uz.SSR no.11:21-24 '56. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR. Predstavleno akad. AN UzSSR  
A.S.Uklonskim.  
(Galena)

*Golovanov, I.M.*

BADALOV, S.T.; GOLOVANOV, I.M.

Hirumite, a new mineral in the thaumasite group. Dokl. AN Uz.  
SSR no.12:17-21 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR. Predstavleno akad. AN UzSSR A.S.  
Uklonskim.

(Uzbekistan--Thaumasite)

AUTHORS: Badalov, S. T., Golovanov, I. M.,  
Khozhatelev, B. L.

SOV/20-121-5-36/50

TITLE: A Monticellite Skarn From Central Asia (Monticellitovyy  
skarn iz Sredney Azii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 5,  
pp. 897-900 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Monticellite, sperrite, and melilite have been known in Central Asia (Srednyaya Aziya) since 1950. The former forms in all known cases both alone and also with the complex of its paragenetic minerals (of the two last-mentioned ones) considerable accumulations of metamorphosed minerals which are bound to the contact zone between eruptive and carbonate rocks. Table 1 shows the physical properties of monticellite from Gavasay (Namangan area, Uzbek SSR = Namanganskaya oblast', Uzbekskaya SSR) and from Almalyk. The latter forms small roundish grains of 0.1 to 1 mm of size, without crystalline shape; the monticellite grains from Gavasay are angular, of irregular shape, up to 0.1 mm of size. Table 2 shows chemical analyses with a conversion to mineral components to-

Card 1/3

A Monticellite Skarn From Central Asia

SOV/20-121-5-36/50

gether with comparing data from other sites. The first author took a radiogram in the Radiometric Laboratory of the Institute of Geology of the AS, Uzbek SSR (Institut geologii Akademii nauk UzbSSR). Table 3 shows the results of his interpretation. They confirmed the composition of the mineral as monticellite from Almalyk. Moreover, sperrite is found in the skarn from Gavasay. It forms crystals of 0,05 to 0,1 mm of size, of irregular shape, which develop at the cost of the monticellite grains. The mineral of the melilite group forms small angular crystals which often have an almost square cross-section. The formation of the monticellite-skarn is genetically bound to the contact-zone between eruptive rocks of middle to basic composition and to dolomites (Almalyk) or dolomitized lime (Gavasay). Here, like elsewhere, the process has taken place under the participation of postmagmatic solutions (Ref 6). It follows from table 4 that CO<sub>2</sub>-gas escaped during the formation of monticellite skarn and that kieselguhr penetrated into the solution. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 12 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

A Monticellite Skarn From Central Asia

SOV/20-121-5-36/50

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii Akademii nauk UzSSR (Institute of Geology,  
AS Uzbek SSR)

PRESENTED: April 9, 1958, By D. S. Korzhinskiy, Member, Academy of  
Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: April 5, 1958

Card 3/3

GOLOVANOV, I.M.

Supergene lead minerals from the Kurgashinkan deposit.  
Zap.Vs.otd.Vses.min.ob-va no.13:80-95 '59.

(MIRA 13:7)

(Almalyk region--Lead)



GOLOVANOY, I.M.

Plattnerite crystals from the Kurgashinkan deposit. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va  
88 no.3:333-335 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut geologii AN UzbSSR.  
(Kurgashinkan region (Uzbekistan)--Plattnerite crystals)

3(8)

SOV/20-124-2-45/71

AUTHOR:

Golovanov, I. M.

TITLE:

On the Occurrence of Huntite in the Kurgashinkan Deposit  
(Uzbekskaya SSR) (O nakhodke khantita v mestorozhdenii  
Kurgashinkan (UzSSR))

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 2, pp 398-401  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author recalls the occurrence of huntite in the United States (Ref 2) and its further findings (Refs 1,4,5). Now, huntite was found also in the USSR in the Kurgashinkan lead-zinc group of the Almalyk ore region (Uzbekskaya SSR) in the form of small veins of a thickness of 1 - 3 cm in the eluvial crust of dolomites D<sub>3</sub> weakly peppered with serpentine. Huntite was equally found in the Takfon deposit (Tadzhikskaya SSR) by chemical analyses and radiograms (made by A. D. Danilova). Solid collomorphic masses of huntite fill gaps in Kurgashinkan. Its exterior cannot be distinguished from ordinary magnesite and strongly reminds of normal chalk. In spite of low hardness (2 - 2.5) huntite is rather brittle. If it is

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SOV/20-124-2-45/71

On the Occurrence of Huntite in the Kurgashinkan Deposit (Uzbekskaya SSR)

hit it is split into cornered oblong splinters with a flat shell-like surface. Since huntite is highly hygroscopical its specific weight could be determined precisely (approximately 2.65 - 2.70). The Meygen reagent does not cause any coloration. Huntite is molten by the flame of the blowtorch; after continued action it is covered with loose magnesium and calcium oxide powder. Concerning the optic properties of the cuts only an aggregative polarization and a strong double refraction could be found. Table 1 shows radiograms (taken by L. A. Sokolova under the supervision of S. T. Badalov) of huntite from Kurgashinkan and the United States which show great similarity. Chemical analyses of huntite of different origin are shown in table 2 (carried out by P. L. Prikhid'ko). The spectrum analysis was carried out in the laboratory of the Trust "Sredastavetmetrazvedka" (Trust for Central Asian Non-Ferrous Metal Research) by the Analyst Z. M. Lopott. The heating curve of the sample from Kurgashinkan (Fig 1,a) shows 2 endothermal effects: a maximum at 665° and 900°. The curve of weight change on heating (Fig 1,b) shows a total loss of weight of 50.5%. This confirms the chemical analysis:  $3\text{MgCO}_3 \cdot \text{CaCO}_3 - \text{Mg}_3\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)_4$

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SOV/20-124-2-45/71

On the Occurrence of Huntite in the Kurgashinkan Deposit (Uzbekskaya SSR)

(Ref 2). As a comparison values of the constants of American huntite are given, which widely agree with those of huntite from Kurgashinkan. Conditions of the occurrence of huntite indicate a "hypergeneous" character of its formation. It is connected with the circulation of the surface water through fissures in the eluvial crust of serpentines. In this horizon magnesium content is much higher than the calcium content which influences the chemical composition of the mineral. Huntite is supposed to be much more widespread, however, it may have been sometimes neglected or considered to be magnesite. S. T. Badalov assisted in this work. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 5 references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii Akademii nauk UssSR (Institute of Geology, AS Uzbekskaya SSR)

PRESENTED: August 14, 1958, by A. G. Betekhtin, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 14, 1958  
Card 3/3

COLA 2 NOV 71 M.

5/130/20/0000/02/028/028  
2071/113

AUTHOR: GURTSOV, S. V.

TITLE:

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON THE METALLURGY OF TITANIUM AND

PERIODICAL: IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, OTDELNOYE NAUCHNOYE

ABSTRACT: The conference took place on January 14-19 1969 in Moscow in the

in the presence of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

It was organized by the Committee for Coordination

of Scientific Research on Titanium. About 400

representatives of scientific institutions and

workers participated in the conference. The conference

was divided into four sections: 1) physical and

metallurgical; 2) chemical technology and

mineralogy; 3) metallurgical methods of melting

titanium; and 4) electrolysis. The following papers

were read:

1. Physical evaluation of some new deposits

(I. P. Baidin, V. A. Kozlov, V. A. Kozlov).

2. State and prospects of improving the

technology of melting of titanite concentrates

(V. A. Kozlov, V. A. Kozlov, V. A. Kozlov).

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GOLOVANOV, I. M. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- "Mineralogy and geochemical peculiarities  
of the ~~Hypergenesis~~<sup>hypogene</sup> ~~type~~ of the polymetal Kurgashinkan deposit (UzSSR)."  
Tashkent, 1961 (Acad Sci UzSSR. Inst of Geol). (KL, 4-61, 190)

-101-

SERYAKOV, G.V.; VAKS, S.A.; GOLOVANOY, I.M.

Determination of the total carbon content of titanium  
tetrachloride. Titan i ego splavy no.5:201-204 '61. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Titanium chloride--Analysis)  
(Carbon--Analysis)

GOLOVANOV, I.M.

Session of the Uzbekistan Branch of the All-Union Mineralogical  
Society. Uzb.geol.shur. 6 no.2:63 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR.  
(Mineralogy)



BADALOV, S.T.; GOLOVANOV, I.M.

Comparative mineralogical and genetic characteristics of  
ilvaite. Uzb. geol. zhur. 7 no.6:7-14 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut geologii im. Kh.M. Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.

GOLOVANOY, I.M.

Displacement of mineral matter in ore deposits. Zh. ...  
ob-rn no.15:99-107 '63. (MIRA 27:10)

UKLONSKIY, A.S., akademik, otv. red.; BADALOV, S.T., doktor geol.-  
min. nauk, red.; GOLOVANOV, I.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk,  
red.; ISMAILOV, F.I., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.;  
MALAKHOV, A.A., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, red.; SEAVLO,  
S.G., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, red.; ACTAKHOV, A.N., red.

[Problems of mineralogy and geochemistry] Voprosy mineralo-  
logii i geokhimii. Tashkent, Izd-vo Nauka, Uzbek.SSR,  
1964. 278 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut geo-  
logii i geofiziki. 2. Akademiya nauk Uzb.SSR (for Uklonskiy).

GOLITSANOV, I.M.

Galenite from the weathering surface of the apodolomite  
serpentinites of the Kurgashinkan lead-zinc deposit. Zap. Uss.  
Gtd. Vses. min. ob-va no.16:66-70 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

GOLOVANOV, I.N.; MANSUROV, M.; MAMONTOV, B.V.; YESIMOV, B.O.

Bismuth mineralization in magnesium magnetite skarns in one  
of the ore manifestations in the Kurama Range. Uzb. geo. zhur.  
9 no.6:10-17 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki imeni Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.  
Submitted March 19, 1965.

GOLOVANCV, I.M.

Natrojarosite crystals from the Kurgashinkan complex metal  
deposit (Uzbek S.S.R.). Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 89 no.6:704-709  
'61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSSR, Tashkent.  
(Uzbekistan--Jarosite)

GOLOVANOV, I.V. BISKENOV, A.K.

Nuclear magnetic resonance of some aliphatic compounds of the  
type R. Li. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.9, 2268-2270, 1964.  
1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova.

GOLOVANOV, K., kapitan-leytenant.

Radio operators on the cruiser "Ordzhonikidze". Radio no.7:6 J1  
'56. (Radio operators) (MIRA 9:9)



GOLOVANOV, K.

Helping editors of wall newspapers. Prom.koop. no.5:35 My '57.  
(Wall newspapers) (MLRA 10:8)

S/081/61/000/009/007/015  
B101/B205

AUTHORS: Smirnova, I. N., Balezin, S. A., Golovanov, K. N.

TITLE: Effect of organic admixtures to motor fuel on corrosion and wear of internal-combustion engines. (Stand tests of anticorrosive admixtures to motor fuel)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1961, 275, abstract 9M233 (9I233) ("Uch. zap." Mosk. gos. ped. in-ta im. V. I. Lenina", 1960, no. 146, 127 - 146)

TEXT: It was found that addition of anticorrosive admixtures to motor fuel leads to intensified removal of corrosive sulfur from the motor. Reduction of the amount of aggressive agent decreases the corrosion of surfaces in the motor. Anticorrosive admixtures inhibit the oxidation of  $SO_2$  to  $SO_3$  but promote the formation of a protective layer on the operating surfaces of the motor. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

SMIRNOVA, I.N.; BALEZIN, S.A.; GOLOVANOV, K.N.; Prinimali uchastiye:  
DEM'YANOV, L.A.; TURKEVICH, A.I.; VOROB'YEV, P.I.; FEDOTOV, V.S.;  
CHURILOV, Ye.M.

Effect of organic additives in fuel on the corrosion and wear  
of internal combustion engines. Uch. zap. MGPI no.146:127-146  
'60. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Gas and oil engines--Corrosion) (Addition reactions)

GOLOVANOV, L.

Solid foundation. IUn.tekh. 7 no.9:29-32 S '62. (MIRA 16:6)  
(Soil stabilization) (Leningrad--Foundations)

GOLDVANOY, L.

Legend about mercury drops. IUn.tekh. 7 no.5:68-72 My '63.  
(MIRA 16:6)  
(Polarography)

GOLOVANOY, I.

Staromesto clock. IUn.tekh. 3 no.2:31-32 F '59.  
(MIRA 12:1)  
(Prague--Astronomical clocks)

GOLOVAIKOV, L.

Pendulum, the universal handyman. IUn.tekh. 4 no.1:49-51  
Ja. '60. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Pendulum)

GOLOVANOV, I.

Blasting with high-frequency currents. Izv. tekhn. 3 no.6:36-38  
Jan '59. (MIRA 12:8)  
(Blasting) (Electric discharges)



GOLOVANOV, L.

Elements of automatic-control systems. IUn. tekhn. 3 no.8:2-6  
Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Automatic control)

GOLOVANOV, L.

"Radio reins" of a steel horse. IUn.tekh. 4 no.11:62-63 N  
159. (MIRA 13:4)  
(Tractors--Radio control)

GOLOVANOY, I.

Treasure under the dunes. Un.takh. 4 no.8:11-14 Ag '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)

(Gazli region--Gas, Natural)  
(Soviet Central Asia--Petroleum geology)

GOLOVANOY, I.

Festival of World Technology. IUn.tekh. 5 no.9:49-51 S '60.  
(MIRA 13:10)  
(Brno--Exhibitions) (Technology)

GOLOVANOV, I.

High technology in the hands of young technicians. IUn.tekh. 6  
no.3:24 Mr 1962. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Czechoslovakia—Pioneers (Communist youth))

GOLOVANOY, L.

Creativeness of the young people; All-Russian Exhibition of the  
Work of Young Photographers. Sov.foto 22 no.9:25 S '62.  
(MIRA 15:8)

(Photography--Exhibitions)

GOLOVANOV, L.

"Rope-walker" automobile. IUn.tekh. 7 no.1:33-34 Ja '63.  
(Automobiles) (Gyroscope) (MIRA 16:5)

GOLOVANOV, L.

Report from the high-altitude Tien Shan station for cosmic ray  
research. IUn. tekhn. 7 no.8:33-38 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)



GOLOVANOY, L.

In the pursuit of the "Blue Bird." IUn.tekh. 8 no.11:66-67 N  
163. (MIRA 16:12)

ACC NR: AP7011366

SOURCE CODE: UR/0309/66/000/010/0020/0022

AUTHOR: Golovanov, L. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Lightning in the envelope of a tube

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskiye obshchestva SSSR, no. 10, 1966, 20-22 and 24

TOPIC TAGS: cold cathode tube, electronic equipment

SUB CODE: 09

ABSTRACT: The article deals with cold-cathode tubes. There is a brief discussion of the work done by LEV MORABLEV in studying gas-discharge properties and in improving the cold-cathode tube. The result was the appearance of the MTK-90 and other tubes in the USSR. By now over four hundred methods and circuits have been developed at institutes of the Academy of Sciences USSR for using cold-cathode tubes in electronic equipment. About one-fourth of the types of mass radiometric equipment in the Soviet Union now uses cold-cathode tubes. The instrument-making industry is in the series production of many types of complex instruments and devices using such tubes. The advantages of cold-cathode tubes include: self-signaling, interchangeability without switching devices, reliability, universality. The simplification of cold-cathode tube circuits has made possible the miniaturization of such tubes. The frequency

Card 1/2

0631 1752

VOVENKO, A.S.; GOLITSYANOV, L.B.; KULANOV, B.A.; LYUBIMOV, A.L.; MATULENKO, Yu.A.; SAVIN, I.A.; SMIRNOV, Ye.V.

[Total cross sections of  $\pi^-$ -meson interaction with protons at high energies] Polnye sечения взаимодействия  $\pi^-$ -мезонов с протонами при высоких энергиях. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy, 1961. 11 p. (MIRA 14:11)  
(Mesons) (Protons)

35559  
S/056/62/042/003/011/049  
B104/B102

24.6500

AUTHORS: Vovenko, A. S., Golovanov, L. B., Kulakov, B. A.,  
Lyubimov, A. L., Mamulenko, Yu. A., Savin, I. A., Smirnov, YeV.

TITLE: Total  $\pi^-$ -p interaction cross sections at high energies

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42,  
no. 3, 1962, 715 - 720

TEXT:  $\sigma_t(\pi^-, p)$  was determined for proton momenta of 3.4, 3.9, 4.9, 7.0, and 9.2 BeV/c. The experimental arrangement is shown in Fig. 1. The total interaction cross section decreased between 3.5 and 7 BeV/c. Measurements at higher energies have not clearly shown whether the decrease of  $\sigma_t(\pi^-, p)$  is only characteristic of the range investigated, or the behavior is an asymptotic one (Table). A comparison with other results has shown that  $\sigma_t(\pi^+, p)$  and  $\sigma_t(\pi^-, p)$  are equal in the range of 4-5 BeV within the accuracy attained. Assuming that  $\sigma_{\pi^+}/\sigma_{\pi^-} = (ImA_{\pi^+}^0/ImA_{\pi^-}^0)^2$ , the charge exchange is estimated with the aid of relation

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Total  $\pi^-$ -p interaction cross...

S/056/62/042/003/011/049  
B104/B102

$$4\pi\lambda \operatorname{Im} A_n^0 = (1/\sqrt{2}) |\sigma_t(\pi^-, p) - \sigma_t(\pi^+, p)|$$

$\sigma_{\pi} = 0.012$  and  $0.003$ , respectively.  $A_{\pi}^0$  and  $A_y^0$  are the amplitudes of the charge exchange processes ( $\pi^0 p \rightarrow \pi^+ n$ ,  $\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 n$ ) and of the elastic scattering under the angle  $0^\circ$ .  $\sigma_{\pi}$  and  $\sigma_y$  are the total charge exchange cross section and the elastic scattering cross section. The two values of  $\sigma_{\pi}$  were obtained at  $\sigma_y \approx 5.5$  millibarn with  $\sigma_t(\pi^-, p) - \sigma_t(\pi^+, p) = 1$  millibarn, and  $\sigma_t(\pi^-, p) - \sigma_t(\pi^+, p) = 2$  millibarn, respectively. The data of other authors (G. von Dardel et al., Phys. Rev. Lett., 7, 127, 1961) are in good agreement with the results obtained here. I. Ya. Pomeranchuk and L. B. Okun' are mentioned. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 17 references: 11 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: V. N. Gribov, Nucl. Phys., 22, 249, 1961; G. von Dardel et al., Phys. Rev. Lett., 5, 333, 1960; A. B. Vovenko et al., Proc. of the 1960 Ann. Intern. Conf. on High Energy Physics at Rochester, Univ. of Rochester, 1960, p. 443; V. S. Barashenkov et al., Nucl. Phys., 14, 522, 1960.

Card 2/3

Total  $\pi^-$ -p interaction cross...

S/056/62/042/003/011/049  
B104/B102

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1961

Fig. 1. Experimental arrangement.

Legend: (T) target in the proton-synchrotron; (MP-7) (ML-7)) four-pole lenses; (CQ-57 (SP-57)) magnet; ( $S_1, \dots, S_3, S_4, \dots, S_C$ ) scintillation counters; (1) concrete; (2) lead.

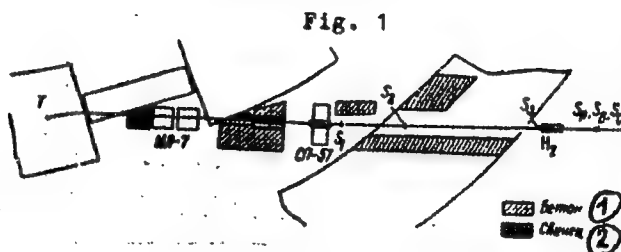


Table. Measurement results.

Legend: (1) momenta of  $\pi^-$  mesons, Bev/c; (2)  $\sigma_t(\pi^-, p)$ , millibarn; (3) muon admixture in the beam, %.

Card 3/3

Table		
(1)	(2)	(3)
3.4	$31.4 \pm 0.7$	$12.4 \pm 0.2$
3.9	$30.0 \pm 0.5$	$12.8 \pm 0.2$
4.0	$29.6 \pm 0.6$	$13.3 \pm 0.3$
7.0	$27.8 \pm 0.8$	$6.6 \pm 0.4$
9.2	$25 \pm 4$	—

. GOLOVANCY, M.G. [Golovanov, M.H.], kand.tekhn.nauk

New varieties of plastic materials. Nauka i zhittia 11 no.10:  
21-23 0 '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Plastics)

GOLOVANOV, M.G. [Golovanov, M.H.]; BORISOGLEBSKIY, V.V. [Borysoglebs'kiy,  
V.V.]; KUZ'MENKO, Ye.A. [Kuz'menko, IE.A.]

Use of resins obtained from the bitumen of brown coals. Khim.  
prom. [Ukr.] no.1:34-36 Ja-Br '63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. NDImistaevpalivprom.



*Golovanov, M. M.*

AUTHORS: Semenenko, P.P., Golovanov, M.M. and Fadeyev, I.G. 133-6-7/33

TITLE: The development of the process of smelting ball bearing steel in acid open-hearth furnaces. (Usovershenstvovaniye vyplavki sharikopodshipnikovoy stali v kislykh martenovskikh pechakh).

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), 1957, No.6, pp.503-507 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Results of investigations of the influence of various technological factors on the content of non-metallic inclusions in ball bearing steel produced in acid open-hearth furnaces of the Serov Works are described. The influence of the following factors was studied: A) Quality of the starting materials. It was established that the contamination of steel by sulphide inclusions is more uniform than that with oxide inclusions and depends mainly on the sulphur content in the starting materials and the fuel. This contamination increases with increasing sulphur content in steel (Fig.1) and increasing temperature of the metal during tapping (Fig.2). For the above reasons only high quality pig and the purest materials as well as low sulphur fuel oil are being used for the production of this steel. The optimum temperature of metal in runner during tapping 1525-1530 C. B). Carbon content at the end of the melting

Card 1/5

The development of the process of smelting ball bearing steel in acid open-hearth furnaces. (Cont.) 133-6-7/33  
period. Analysis of the dependence of the content of oxide inclusions on the concentration of carbon at the end of the melting period indicated that the best results are obtained at a carbon content 1.5 - 1.7% (based on data collected from 175 heats). C) Manganese practice. On the basis of data collected from a large number of heats, it was established that the contamination of metal by inclusions decreases with increasing manganese content in metal after the end of the melting and increasing content of manganese oxide in slag. Therefore, the manganese content at the end of melting should be not lower than 0.25%, during the first hour of boiling not lower than 0.16-0.18% and during the second hour of boiling not lower than 0.22%. The manganese content required is maintained by its reduction from slag and additions of manganese ore during smelting and only in exceptional cases when the above limits cannot be maintained, by ferromanganese additions. D) Slag practice. Statistical analysis of the data collected indicated that the optimum content of ferrous oxide in slag after the end of the melting period should be within the range of 16-26%. An increase in the  $MnO + FeO$

Card 2/5

The development of the process of smelting ball bearing steel in acid open-hearth furnaces. (Cont.) 133-6-7/33

content of slag before deoxidation decreases the contamination by oxide inclusions. Therefore,  $FO + MnO$  content before deoxidation should not be lower than 36%. Iron oxides content in slag is controlled by additions of sand or scale. E) Comparison of the quality of steel made by the active or silicon reduction process. The comparison of the results of microcontrol indicated that with increasing reduction of silicon at the end of the heat the contamination of steel by non-metallic inclusions increases. Therefore, the reduction of silicon should not exceed 0.16%. F) Alloying of steel (tube billets) with medium carbon ferrochromium. The use of medium carbon ferrochromium XP-1 and XP-2 instead of high carbon XP-6 considerably decreased the contamination of steel by carbide inclusions. (Table 1). G) The influence of aluminium. This was studied by varying the amount of aluminium added to the ladle from 0.1 to 0.5 kg/ton (Fig.3). On the basis of the results obtained (data on 142 heats) an aluminium addition of 0.2 kg/ton was introduced. H) The use of complex deoxidants and other reagents. About 40 modifications of deoxidising methods were tested (AMC alloy, silicocalcium, silicozirconium, ferrovanadium

Card 3/5

The development of the process of smelting ball bearing steel in acid open-hearth furnaces. (Cont.) 133-6-7/33 and combinations of the above alloys) as well as treatment of metal in the runner with other reagents (soda, crushed electrodes, etc.). However, positive results were obtained only by decarburization with silicocalcium (up to 1 kg/ton addition to furnace before ferrochromium and 1-1.5 kg/ton addition to ladle during tapping). As a result of the above improvements the proportion of defects found on the works as well as on consuming works decreased (Table 2). Frequency curves of the degree of oxide contamination of forged semis 90 x 90 mm from metal produced with and without the application of silicocalcium are shown in Fig.4. A comparison of the contamination of steel with oxide and sulphide inclusions produced in electric and open hearth furnaces is shown in Figs. 5 and 6. Acid open hearth steel is less contaminated by oxide inclusions and somewhat more contaminated by sulphide inclusions than basic electric steel. 1) Changes in the degree of contamination along the height of an ingot. This problem was studied on specimens from forged semis 90 x 90 mm taken from rolled strip in places corresponding to the top, middle and bottom (2% from the back end) of an ingot. The results

Card 4/5

The development of the process of smelting ball bearing steel in acid open-hearth furnaces. (Cont.) 133-6-7/33 of micro-control (Table 3) indicated a practically uniform distribution of oxide inclusions and somewhat higher contamination by sulphide inclusions of the top of the ingots tested. The results of a more detailed examination of the degree of contamination of metal published by M.I. Vinograd ("Non-metallic inclusions in ball bearing steel", Metallurgizdat, 1954) are quoted: the higher degree of contamination by oxides - 10-15% of the height from the bottom of an ingot; middle and top part of an ingot are approximately equally contaminated. The middle part of the ingot is somewhat more contaminated by sulphide inclusions. It is concluded that due to the above studies and improvements in the technology of smelting the proportion of rejects was decreased 2-3 times. There are 3 tables, 6 figures and 1 Slavic reference.

ASSOCIATION: Serov's Metallurgical Works. (Metallurgicheskiy Zavod im. Serova).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
Card 5/5

PETROV, K.M.; DYAKONOV, V.I.; FADEYEV, I.G.; SEMENENKO, P.P.; KRYUKOV, L.G.;  
 Primimali uchastiye: PASTUKHOV, A.I.; SHISHKINA, N.I.;  
 PAZDNIKOVA, T.S.; CHIRKOVA, S.N.; KAREL'SKAYA, T.A.; LOPTEV, A.A.;  
 DZEMNYAN, S.K.; ISUPOV, V.F.; BELYAKOV, A.I.; GUDOV, V.I.;  
 SUKIMAN, L.Ya.; SLESAREV, S.G.; GOLOVANOV, M.M.; GLAGOLENKO, V.V.;  
 ISUPOVA, T.A.; ZYABLITSEVA, M.A.; KAMENSKAYA, G.A.; POMUKHIN, M.G.;  
 UTKINA, V.A.; MANEVICH, L.G.

Vacuum treatment of alloyed open hearth steel. Stal' 22 no.2:113-  
 117 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov  
 (for Pastukhov, Shishkina, Pazdnikova, Chirkova, Karel'skaya,  
 Loptev, Dzemnyan). 2. Metallurgicheskiy kombinat im. A.K. Serova  
 (for Isupov, Belyakov, Gudov, Sukhman, Slesarev, Golovanov,  
 Glagolenko, Isupova, Zyablitseva, Kamenskaya). 3. 6-y Gosudar-  
 stvennyy podshipnikovyy zavod (for Pomukhin, Utkina, Manevich).  
 (Steel-Metallurgy)  
 (Vacuum metallurgy)

GOLOVANOY, M., zasluzhennyy master sporta; BEL'MAN, B., sud'ya vsesoyuznoy kategorii (Khar'kov); BABAYEV, N., sud'ya vsesoyuznoy kategorii; ALEKSANDROVA, T.; NOSKOVICH, N.; BESSTRASHNOY, Yu., master sporta (Tashkent)

Facts, events, people. Kryl.rod. 14 no.6:32-33 Je '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Predsedatel' aviamodel'nogo komiteta Federatsii  
aviatsionnogo sporta SSSR (for Noskovich).  
(Aerial sports)

GOLOVANCY, N., zasluzhennyy master sporta; IVANOV, I., kapitan; MOISEYEV, V.;  
SOBKOV, V.; SHIMANOV, N., general-polkovnik aviatsii zapasa

Facts, events, people. Kryl. red. 15 no.11:26-27 N '64.

(MIRA 18:3)



1. GOLOVANOV, N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Concrete Construction
7. Our experience in building with slag concrete. Sel'.stroi. 7 no. 6, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russians Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

GOLOVANOV, N., zasluzhennyy master sporta

Yak-32 in the air. Kryl.rod. 12 no.4:9 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Jet planes)

GOLOVANOY, II

Our presents to the Party Congress. Kryl.rod. 12 no.9:7 S '61.  
(MIRA 14:9)

(Helicopters--Piloting)

GOLOVANKO, M.; EDZINKIN, P.

Records continue to hold. Kryl.rod. 13 no.2:20-21 F '62.

(KIRA 15:1)

(Aeronautics--Competitions)

MAKAROV, L., polkovnik; GOLOVANOV, N., mayor

Strengthening the ideological treatment of personnel in the  
Bundeswehr. Voen. vest. 42 no.11:114-117 N '62. (MIRA 16:10)

(Germany, West—Army—Political activity)  
(North Atlantic treaty organization)

MAKAROV, L., polkovnik; GOLOVANOV, N., mayor

The road of revanche and aggression. Komm.Voeruzh.Sil 2  
no.5:80-84. Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Germany, West--Militarism)

GOLOVANOY, N., Zasluzhennyi master sporta; KURJLOV, I., gvardii starshiy  
leytenant; SYTHIK, Yu., sportsmen-planerist 1-go razryada

Facts, events, people. Kryl. rod. 16 no.12:20-21 D '65.  
(MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AP6037033

SOURCE CODE: UR/0085/66/000/012/0010/0010

AUTHOR: Golovanov, N. (Sports commissar; Merited master of sport)

ORG: none

TITLE: Trail in the sky. The world record of Yevgeniya Martova

SOURCE: Kryl'ya rodiny, no. 12, 1966, 10

TOPIC TAGS: flying training, supersonic aircraft, jet aircraft, jet pilot

ABSTRACT: A brief sketch is presented of the life and career of Yevgeniya Martova, who set a world record for flying a supersonic jet aircraft around a 2000 km course at an average speed of 895 km/hr. She has been a flying instructor for three years and has trained 20 pilots. In 1963, the Directorate of the Aviation Training and Sports of the Central Committee of the Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Airforce, and Navy (DOSAAF) started her on a jet pilot career. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [GC]

SUB CODE: 05, 01 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1



L 47104-66 EMT(m)

ACC NR: AR6015490

SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/65/000/012/0106/0106

AUTHOR: Golovyanov, N. A.; Kozodayeva, N. M.; Korotin, B. A.;  
Popkov, G. K.

TITLE: Measuring the dose rate of neutron radiation of the wide  
energy spectrum

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika, Abs.  
12.32.919

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr., vyp. 1, 1964, 36-43

TOPIC TAGS: radiation, neutron radiation, radiation dose rate,  
dosimeter, neutron detector

ABSTRACT: The difficulties were evaluated of designing an ideal  
dosimeter to measure the dose rate of neutron radiation over a wide  
energy range. Two methods were examined for designing a data trans-  
mitter with dosimetric characteristics in the energy range ranging  
from 0.025 ev to 20 Mev. The first method is based on the use of an  
inhibitor of a given width to insure the dosimetric character of  
the sensitivity curve and the thermal neutron detector. Transmitters,

Card 1/2

UDC: 389:539.16.07:539.125

L 47104-66

ACC NR: AR6016490

0

designed on this principle, are normally called "isodosic." The second method is based on the use of the characteristics of neutron scintillation detectors; the curves representing the dependencies between sensitivity and energy provide a satisfactory approximation of the dosimetric curve at a given ratio of the detector sensitivity to fast and intermediate neutrons. The main shortcomings of these methods are pointed out. The operational principle of a dosimetric combination neutron detector, with only a few shortcomings, intrinsic to an "isodosic" transmitter and a dispersion detector is briefly described. A method for applying separate transmitters with a common dosimetric scale, based on a method of dispersion scintillation detectors was suggested. The advantages of various transmitters over "isodosic", dispersion, and combination transmitters are discussed.

[Translation of abstract] [FM]

SUB CODE: 18/

hs

Cord 2/2

L 32068-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AR6016160

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/011/A050/A050

AUTHOR: Golovanov, N. A.; Kozodayeva, N. M.; Korotin, B. A.; Popkov, G. K. 39

TITLE: Measurement of the dose intensity of neutron radiation with a broad energy spectrum 19 B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11A419

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr., vyp. 1, 1964, 36-43

TOPIC TAGS: neutron irradiation, neutron detection, fast neutron, thermal neutron, irradiation dosimetry, radiation instrument

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the difficulty of constructing an "ideal" dosimetric instrument for neutron radiation in a wide energy range. Two methods of producing pickups with dosimetric characteristics in the energy range from 0.025 ev to 20 Mev are considered. The first is based on using a moderator of definite thickness, which ensures a definite dosimetric character of the variation of the sensitivity curve, and a thermal-neutron detector. Pickups based on this principle are arbitrarily called "isodose" pickups. The second method is based on using the characteristics of scintillation detectors for neutrons, namely the dependence of their sensitivity on the energy, which for a fixed ratio of the sensitivities of the fast- and intermediate-neutron detectors gives a satisfactory approximation of the dosimetric curve. The main shortcomings of these methods are indicated. A brief description is presented of the principle of combined dosimetric neutron detection, which is free

Cord 1/2

I. 32068-66

ACC NR: AR6016160

of many shortcomings inherent in the "isodose" pickup and the dispersion calibration, based on the method of scintillation dispersion detectors. The advantages of separated pickups over the "isodose," dispersion, and combination pickups are discussed.  
L. S. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 18

Card

2/2 10

GOLOVANOV, N.F.

KOLCHIN, N.I., redaktor; POLYAKOV, V.S.; KUDRYAVTSEV, V.N.; ZUBANOV, M.P.;  
ANOSOV, A.S.; BARBASH, I.D.; MYAGKOV, V.D.; FADEYEV, N.K.,  
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; GOLOVANOV, N.F.,  
redaktor, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

[Machine parts] Detali mashin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo  
mashinostroit.i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 720 p. (MLRA 7:3)  
(Machinery)

REF ID: A66577  
 DATE: 01/22/65  
 SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/65/000/015/011  
 AUTHOR: Golitsyn, E. F. (Candidate of Technical Sciences; Docent)  
 DATE: 1965  
 TITLE: Scientific and technical conference on harmonic drives  
 SOURCE: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, No. 10, 1965, 31  
 TOPIC TAGS: harmonic oscillator; mechanical power transmission device; engineering conference  
 ABSTRACT: A Scientific and Technical Conference on Harmonic Drives was held on 22-23 April in Leningrad. The conference was convened by the Council of Administration of the Scientific and Technical Society of the Machine-Building Industry and the Leningrad Military Engineering Academy. At the conference, the results of scientific research and design developments on harmonic drives were discussed at the conference, and guidelines were established for further research with regard to the effective use of these transmissions. Representatives from colleges, scientific research institutes, design offices and factories took part in the conference. A report was given by Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor E. F. Golitsyn (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute, Leningrad), and Lecturers of Technical Sciences, Associate Professor A. I. Golitsyn (Leningrad Military Engineering Academy) on basic trends in research on harmonic drives. Reports on structural and geometric problems and on the kinematics of harmonic drives were given by Cand-

1972-73  
1973-74

1. School of Mechanical Sciences, P. O. Box 100, (London) Military Engineering  
2. School of Mechanical Sciences, P. O. Box 100, (London) Professor J. A.  
3. School of Mechanical Sciences, P. O. Box 100, (London) Technical Sciences,  
4. School of Mechanical Sciences, P. O. Box 100, (London) Dr. J. Smith (London)  
5. School of Mechanical Sciences, P. O. Box 100, (London) Dr. J. Smith (London)  
6. School of Mechanical Sciences, P. O. Box 100, (London) Dr. J. Smith (London)  
7. School of Mechanical Sciences, P. O. Box 100, (London) Dr. J. Smith (London)  
8. School of Mechanical Sciences, P. O. Box 100, (London) Dr. J. Smith (London)  
9. School of Mechanical Sciences, P. O. Box 100, (London) Dr. J. Smith (London)  
10. School of Mechanical Sciences, P. O. Box 100, (London) Dr. J. Smith (London)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000515810012-8

Further research was determined to be unnecessary. [JPS]

SUB COM: 13, 20 / SUB DATA: 2000

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515810012-8"



LITVIN, Faydar L'vovich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; FYZH, O.A., inzhener, retsenzent; SOLOVANOV, N.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; GOFMAN, Ye.K., redaktor izdatel'stva; POL'SKAYA, R.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Non-circular gears; design, theory of meshing, and production]  
Kruglye zubchatye koleza; proektirovanie, teoriya zatsepleniia  
i proizvodstvo. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-  
tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 311 p. (MLBA 9:7)  
(Gearing)

ANDOZHSKIY, Vsevolod Dmitriyevich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; BELYANIN, Aleksandr Ivanovich, inzh.; VNYTS, Vladimir L'vovich, inzh.; GINERBORG, Vynganiy Origor'yevich, inzh.; YEFIMOVICH, Aleksey Illarionovich, inzh.; KRIVENKO, Igor' Semenovich, inzh.; SHANNIKOV, Vladimir Mikhaylovich, doktor tekhn.nauk; FRENKEL', Israil' Nakhmanovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; GRUBIN, A.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KOLCHIN, N.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; GOLOVANOV, N.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SIMONOVSKIY, N.Z., red.isd-va; POL'SKAYA, R.O., tekhn.red.

[Gear and worm drives; some problems in theory, design, and manufacture] Zubchatye i chervyachnye peredachi; nekotorye voprosy teorii, rascheta i proizvodstva. Pod red. N.I.Kolchina. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 219 p.  
(Gearing) (MIRA 12:6)

MAKAROV, I. P., polkovnik; GOLITSANOV, N. P., mayor.

Hitlerites are the bosses in West German aviation. West. Vond. Fl.  
no. 11, 88-92 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)  
(Germany, West--Air force)

MAKAROV, L.P., polkovnik; GOLOVANOV, N.F., mayor

Collaboration of the dollar and the swastika. Vest. Vozd. Fl.  
no.10:91-94 0 '61. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Germany, West—Militarism)  
(United States—Military policy)

GOLOVANOV, N.F., kand. tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Scientific-technical conference on wavy gear transmissions.  
Vest.mashinostr. 45 no.10:81 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

Colod'ko, E. G.

Chemical Abstracts  
May 25, 1954  
Cellulose and Paper

Researches in paper industry. N. O. Golovashov.  
Dokl. Akad. Nauk, No. 3, 22-3 (1950). The nat. of this  
man (U) acid from the same brown coal varies with the  
nature of the solvent: 6.50% with EtOH, 2.34% with  
C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, and 21.08% with BuOH. I, m. 60-60° composed  
of water and resin, contains up to 25% crystalline and  
amorphous resins, and contains, carboxylic, and hydroxy  
acids. I was synthesized for making of paper, is added  
to an emulsion of the paper stock on the rolls where it is used.  
Kienbohl, Switzerland.

GOLOVANOV, N.G. - BROVCHINSKIY, I.V.

Extraction of mineral wax and of mineral tars (bitumens) from brown coal by means of butyl alcohol. Ukr.khin.zhur.17 no.1:86-92 '51.  
(MIRA 9:9)

1.Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut topliva.  
(Oxocerite) (Bitumen) (Lignite)

CA

21

*Briquetting anthracite fines. N. G. Golovany. Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, No. 12, 26-7 (1951).—Anthracite fines were successfully briquetted by using as a bonding agent the org. fraction of acid petroleum sludge. Combined with 10% of the bonding agent and briquetted at 340 kg./sq. cm. pressure at 75°, a briquet 35 mm. in diam. and 26 mm. high had a compression strength of 87.4 kg./sq. cm., could be dropped 24 1/2 times from 2 m., and was water-resistant. The briquets remained whole until completely burned. M. Haseh*

*Translation W-21756, 7 May 52*



GOLOVANOV, N. G.

USSR/Chemistry - Fuels

1 Jul 51

"Concerning the Question of Extracting Bituminous Components From Lignite," N. G. Golovanov, Ukrainian Sci Res Inst of Local Types of Fuel

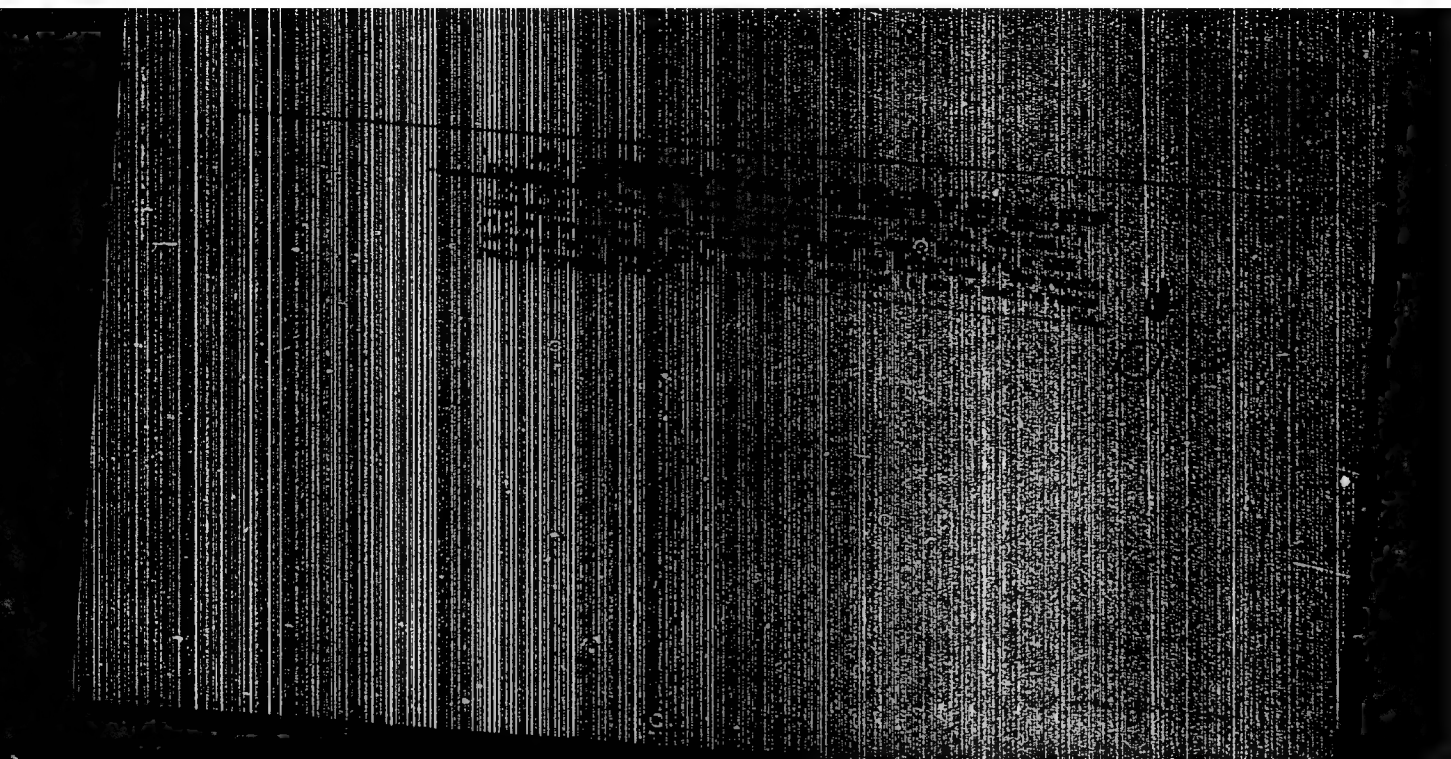
"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXIX, No 1, pp 113-116

Established on the basis of expts with L'vov lignite that if the yield of bituminous components extracted with dichloroethane amounts to 100, it is raised to 262 when butyl alc is used for extracting. Butyl alc is also a suitable solvent for separating lignite bitumen into mineral wax (paraffins) and resins (hydroaromatic compds).

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GOLOVANOV, N.. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Coal briquettes. Mast.ugl. 2 no.4:4-5 Ap '53.

(MLBA 6:5)  
(Briquets (Fuel))

GOLOVANOV, N. G., (Cand Tech Sci)

USSR, Geology - Coal

Sep 53

"Brown Coal (Lignite) and Its Utilization," N. G. Golovanov, Cand Tech Sci, and I. V. Brovchinskiy, Ukrainian Sci-Res Inst of Local and Fuel Industry

Priroda, No 9, pp 88-90

State that more than 200 billion tons of lignite exist in the Soviet Union, mainly in eastern part of USSR Central Asia (Serlyukta, Angren), southern Urals (near Chelyabinsk). Brown coal is used for

276T53

fuel and as a source of raw material for plastics, synthetic liquid fuel, lubricating oil, etc. Remark that E. F. Chukanov and A. B. Chernyshev developed a method of semicoking brown coal.

Title  
 Authors  
 Date  
 Periodical  
 Abstract  
 Institution  
 Submitted

1. Rohovany, M. G. and Brovinsky, I. V.  
 2. Brown coal bitumen

1. Trinda, J. 27-30 May 1951

Bitumen, extracted with benzene from brown coal of the Aleksandr-yak  
 mine, (Ukr-522) represents a black brown brittle mass with shining  
 surface and conchoidal fracture. Softening point of bitumen is about  
 90°. Spontaneous ignition in melted state, at a temperature of 100° - 0.99,  
 at an ordinary atmosphere - about 1. Brown coal bitumen, in spite  
 of its black color, is similar to carnauba wax (Brazil wax). The  
 elementary composition of crude bitumen, i.e., not subjected to  
 desulfurization and rehydrogenation is: 77.4% carbon, 11.2% hydrogen and  
 11.4% oxygen. Brown coal bitumen can be divided into two components

Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Fuel Industry, Kiev

GOLOVANOV, N.G.. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

"Over-all mechanization of the winning of peat." S.V.Kurdinov.  
Reviewed by N.G.Golovanov. Torf.prom. 31 no.4:31 '54. (MLRA 7:6)  
(Peat machinery) (Kurdinov, S.V.)

1/1

Authors

Title

Publication

Abstract

Description

Submitted

1. Wax

2. Authors: Kaluzhny, R. G.; Gromovskiy, I. V.; and Dem'yanova, Z. T.  
3. Title: ~~Waxes and their application~~  
4. Wax and their application

5. Publication: Priroda 11/81, 12/05, Aug 1954

6. Abstract: Waxes, consisting of C, H, and O and belong to the same group as fats and oils, but are to be distinguished from them by the absence of glycerol esters. The role that waxes and fats play in the physiology of animals and insects is discussed. The sources of wax are also dealt with, namely, insects, plants and minerals, as well as the uses to which they are put. Six Russian references (1871-1928). Illustrations: 4 figures

GOLOVANOV, N.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

New type of raw material for the manufacture of cardboard. Dum.  
prom. 30 no. 8:22-23 Ag'55. (MLHA 8:11)

(Paperboard)



*Beke...*

**GOLOVANOV, N.O.; BROVCHINSKIY, I.V.**

Cardboard from ditch reed, cattail, and bulrush. Priroda 44  
no.8:89-91 Ag '55. (MIRA 8:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mestnoy topliv-  
noy promyshlennosti, Kiev  
(Paper board)

GOLOVANOY, N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk (Kiyev)

Paperboard from cattail and reed. Prom.kazp.no.8:12-13 Ag '56.  
(Paperboard) (MIRA 9:10)

GOLOVANOY, Y.S. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BROVCHINSKIY, I.V.,

Wax from pine needles. Priroda 45 no.8:115 Ag '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mestnoy i toplivnoy  
promyshlennosti, Kiyev.  
(Pine)

GOLOVANOY, Nikolay Grigor'yevich; ISLANKINA, T.F., redaktor; GUBIN, M.I.,  
tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Coal as fuel and raw material for the chemical industry] Ugol'  
kak toplivo i khimicheskoe syr'e. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1957.  
30 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh  
i nauchnykh znaniy. Ser.4, no.24) (MIRA 10:11)  
(Coal) (Coal-tar industry)

*Golovanov, N.G.*

AUTHOR: Golovanov, N.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences 25-10-26/41

TITLE: Wax from Coal (Vosk iz uglya)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1957, # 10, p 52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Wax is of vital importance for various industrial branches, apart from ordinary production methods, wax has recently been produced from hard coal, lignite and peat. From some sorts of lignite 20% and even more of bitumen - the fundamental ingredient of mineral wax - can be extracted. After the elimination of resin pure mineral wax of almost the same quality as bee wax is obtained. The Soviet Union is especially rich in such lignite resources, for instance, in the Ukraine (near the Baydakov briquette factory) a plant for the production of mineral wax is operating. And this is only the beginning of a far-reaching program, the rising output of lignite which ought to be burned only after the extraction of mineral wax will result in a considerable expansion in this field of industry.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

GOLOVANOV N.G.

25-1-23/48

AUTHOR: Golovanov, N.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences (Kiyev)  
TITLE: Valuable Raw Material (Tsennoye syr'ye)  
PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1958, # 1, p 66 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: Since the consumption of wood pulp in the European part of the USSR already exceeds the annual growth of timber, the author recommends the use of reed mace and cane as primary material for the cardboard and paper industry.  
There is one photograph.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

GOLOVANCY, Nikolay Grigor'yevich [Golovanov, M.H.] , kand.tekhn.nauk;  
GML' TS, V.Ie. [Gol' ts, V.E.], red.

[Synthetic materials and technical progress] Syntetychni  
materialy i tekhnichnyi progres. Kyiv, 1959. 43 p. (Tova-  
rystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' URSR.  
Ser.7, no.1) (MIRA 12:8)

(Synthetic products)

GOLOVANCY, N.G., kand.tekhn.nauk (Kiyev)

Glass plastics and their applications. Khim. v shkole 15 no.2:12-  
20 Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Glass reinforced plastics)



GOLOVANOY, Nikolay Grigor'yevich; KUZNETSOV, V.I., kand.khim.nauk,  
otv.res.; KUSCHENKO, M.V., red.

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